

Madkin & Catawba Journal.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY LEMUEL BINGHAM AND HUGH WELCH, AT SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.

VOL. V. NO. 268.—[New Series.]

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1883.

WHOLE NO. 428. VOL. VIII.

TERMS.—The Journal will be afforded to subscribers at \$2.50 a year, or \$2 in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editors, until all arrearages are paid.

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THE JOURNAL.

SALISBURY, THURSDAY, FEB. 21.

EXTRACT

From the Speech of Mr. DALLAS, Senate of the United States, on the bill reported by the Judiciary Committee to enable the Executive to the collection of the Revenue.

The illustrations (continued Mr. D.) are conclusive to show the sense in the Constitution was ratified by people of the several States. He little or no reliance upon mere words or phrases; his conclusion was in broad and distinct illustrations of principles and powers. He was more curious than convincing to serve, as he had done, in the face of the original draft of the Declaration of Independence, that its first sentence thus—"When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for a people to dissolve the political bands," &c., and that subsequent indefinite and unmeaning article made to give way to an interloper of pregnant signification, and the words altered to what it now stands, when in the course of human events, comes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands." It was rather more curious than convincing to serve, as he had, the conjunctive of the phrase, "We the people of the United States," in the preamble.

The Constitution must have been used in other part of the same instrument. It involves no allusion whatever to the separate sovereign States, to the corporate style of the Nation, suggests to his mind exactly the idea of "America" did to our patriots, or "Columbia" would have suggested, had it been adopted, as was once proposed. And so also is it more curious than convincing to notice the undistinguishing, and, if he might be allowed the expletive, the undifferentiated description of the country contained in two small words of the second clause of the sixth article of the Constitution—"This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the LAND; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." There is a consolidated aspect about "the land," as descriptive of the range within which our Constitution and Laws were to be supreme, not perhaps discernible in any other single sentence of that instrument. But enough of critical niceties. They, nor any of the matters to which he had referred, were not resorted to as evidence of transgression of one consolidated people. He detested, equally with any one, such a conclusion, as alike detracted of the federative columns on which the Constitution has reposed the Government, and dangerous to the liberty of the country.

Mr. D. said that he had not altogether failed showing the nature of our political organization. The People, in distinct organizations of States, had made it. The People can they destroy it? By one way only: by the process of formal amendment or change. Or by the process of revolution. Both ways are sovereignly reserved and directed to the Constitution itself—the second, but inalienable by nature, an alteration of the Constitution, consistently with its provisions, kept in the manner it exerts orders? If it can, any man's effective as the one agreed upon our pages very ab-

surdly burthened the instrument. Sir, (said Mr. D.) shall a single State exercising her sovereignty by the force of a majority of her citizens, do that which is unequivocally prohibited to less than three fourths of the States? Such an exertion of sovereignty is incompatible with the essence, the moral essence, of the constitutional compact. It denies and renounces the obligations of justice and good faith. It is a claim to cancel and ride over the most sacred engagements entered into with the highest and most imposing solemnities of sovereign action. It involves a pretension to do wrong without responsibility. I have admitted the physical power, the competency of force and numbers; but I deny, wholly and unqualifiedly deny, the moral right.

It struck him (continued Mr. D.) as practically incongruous and preposterous, to reserve a right to resume at pleasure what is agreed to be surrendered and has been finally surrendered. But I am asked who shall be the Judge whether the surrender has really been agreed upon or actually made? In other words whether the exercise of a power by law be constitutional, or not? I do not say the Supreme Court; nor do I say the entire government of the United States; although I am inclined to believe that they who insist upon either or both of them have the warrant of the Constitution for their positions. There is another tribunal in the way of nullification or secession; and I answer that the only Judge in the last resort whether the Constitution shall be at an end or not, whether the Government shall be arrested in its operations or not, is the very sovereignty by which it was created and from which it received its first impulse—that sovereignty is "the People of the United States." No earthly power can, of right, invade the course of their government, except those whom they have from the starting place, commissioned, as I am disposed to think, a Judiciary constituted by themselves upon principles and after forms prescribed by themselves, to revise and determine, well: if they have confided in the whole government perpetually renovated and supervised by themselves, this discretion, well again; but if neither of these tribunals be vested with this great attribute, then I say, it is with themselves; it has certainly been given to no other agency or being. The right to judge finally then is with the same sovereignty whence the Constitution emanated. It belonged to no isolated or detached portion of it. I plant myself also upon the reserved rights of the States, like my friend from North Carolina, (Mr. Browne.) Not on the reserved rights of any one of the States, but of all. The Constitution was the creature of all; its destruction or abandonment cannot be rightfully accompanied except by a movement which shall bind all.

Sir, said Mr. D., I cannot find in the Constitution, expressly or impliedly, a warrant for the course of South Carolina, and can therefore entertain no doubt of our constitutional power to enact this Bill into a law. What are its tendencies and objects?

It is painful to see the true character of a legislative measure so strangely perverted or misconceived as this has been in the course of the present debate. We have it in print before us; it has laid upon our desks for many days, liable to the strictest examination—it hangs, inaccessible to vision, upon no lofty pillar—it has already travelled through the press, and has been canvassed by the people, in a variety of ways; it cannot now be deformed by mere rhetoric, nor buried under a mound of obsequy. Like the Constitution on which I lay. Like the Constitution on which I have been commenting, its words are plain intelligible, and it is meant for the home-bred unsophisticated understandings of our fellow-citizens. Who cannot perceive that in every one of its provisions, in all its possible action, it is purely and simply defensive? It is illuminated with the declaration to which a Senator adverted, "let us alone and we will let you alone." It is called into being by the ordinance, laws, and military demonstrations of South Carolina, and it cannot work except as counteractive of avowed schemes to evade, resist, and nullify our laws. These schemes, it is a-

greed on all hands, must succeed if we supinely fold our arms. If they are legitimate and just, let them succeed: if they are wrong and subversive of our peace, our constitution, and our statutes, we must act, or give up the government as incapable or unfit to be administered. The Bill proposes to exhaust the civil and judicial means of carrying the laws into execution, before a single movement of a different kind be countenanced. When our legal custody of imported goods, under the duty act, is avowedly to be defeated by the extraordinary replevin law, can we do less than double the number and strength of our custom-house bolts and bars? When the avenues to justice are poisoned or polluted by test oaths, can we do less than devise modes of reaching and entering her eternal Temple, through purer and safer channels? And when the sublime terrors of the Blue Cockade and the Palmetto Button are paraded before our eyes, may we not be excused, if, in mere effort to keep our courage from oozing out at our fingers' ends, we permit the Eagle to soar a little—only a little—and the stars and stripes to fan but gently our fainting spirits? Sir, (said Mr. D.) law is alike odious and dangerous to those who wish to disobey it. Restraint is always arbitrary, dictatorial, despotic, in the vocabulary of those who desire to do as they please, and what they please. Yet are the People of this country strongly impressed with the conviction, that without law there can be no liberty; and that they who preach disobedience to the one, are the most apt to disregard the other. There is something very oppressive about the course of control which this bill sanctions. Obedience to the revenue laws is to be enforced first, through collectors, surveyors, and tide waiters. Is not this, sir, quite unprecedented? Then, the interference of marshals, bailiffs, and tipstaves, is authorized. Who can imagine a greater extension of arbitrary rule? Judges and jurors are provided. Is not this assuming a most belligerent and offensive attitude? But it gets worse and worse; if our laws are threatened with prostration, our officers with violence, and the community with riot, conflagration, and bloodshed, why then the bill, in pure, unmixed, unmitigated despotism, arms the President with the overwhelming and exterminating power of issuing—death warrants? No! his Proclamation to disperse! Sir, the Boston Port Bill, the Jersey Prison Ship, the Imperial Ukase of desolation against Poland, was nothing to this; all their virtues concentrated could not equal a Presidential Proclamation to enforce the payment of duties on a hoghead of sugar! But enormity accumulates upon enormity; and this dreadful bill, denounced as a declaration of war, actually authorizes the officers of the customs, when the property under their charge shall be endangered by unruly combinations and force,—to back out of the scrape, run away, and not to stop until they have a river between themselves and their assailants! It is too much; the principles of '98, the holy cause of human freedom, the blood of our ancestors, the blue cockade and palmetto button sanction or endure it.

Sir, (said Mr. D.) this is, in plain reality, the outline of the bill, until we reach a point at which, for the purpose of protecting the lives, liberties, and properties, of our fellow citizens in S. Carolina, it may become necessary to quell refractory and treasonable disobedience with the vigor and promptness of military or naval force. If the emergency be brought on by those who are bent upon throwing off their allegiance to the Constitution and Laws of the land, we may deplore, but we cannot avoid it; we must meet with every possible forbearance, but with firmness. Ours will not be the responsibility for consequences, unless we fail in preparing adequately and effectively to prevent or ameliorate them. Nor have I the dread which is entertained by others, of using, on special occasion, and by authority of law, the regularly armed energy of the country. In its present reduced condition as to numbers, though admirable state as to discipline, more force could not be expected to be at any time, or on any point, at the disposition of the executive, than Mr. Jefferson called out, under one of the precedents for the present law, to carry into effect the embargo

In all such cases we shall probably find, that there was great efficacy in being prepared—that the maxim is universally applicable, "*ostendite bellum, pacem habebitis.*" But, sir, I have heard our army and navy strangely characterized in the course of this discussion—they have been termed *hired mercenaries*. Do they merit the imputation? Are the band of gallant officers who have shielded you from invasion, or carried the national flag in triumph over every sea and under every sun, hired mercenaries? We used no such language during the war for free trade and sailor's rights; while our tars were humbling a haughty foe, and sending into our ports, to be greeted with our acclamations, prize for prize—or while the scarlet trappings of British enterprise and valor glittered on the heights of Baltimore, or the plains of New Orleans, destined at both places to entourage a relic of revolutionary worth. We used no such words as *hired mercenaries* then—they were known like to our hearts and our lips; and may they pass into utter oblivion before times equally trying shall again occur!

Our Union, (said Mr. D.) is an incalculable blessing. While it has lasted, what have we not accomplished, both in peace and in war? All the great objects of human associations have been cultivated and attained with almost unexampled rapidity and ease. Liberty has been chastened and made forever stable; science has been stormed in her hundred trenches, and mastered in all her ramparts; happiness has gently diffused itself throughout an immense population, taking its own ways over a boundless reign of country;—and wealth and power has gradually made the American People rivals of Greek and Roman fame.

All the high aims, too, of a virtuous ambition have been reached in war. Independence consummated; renown everywhere acknowledged; glory, bright among the brightest! Yield away the Constitution and the Union, and where are we? frittered into fragments, and not able to claim one portion of the past as peculiarly its own! Sir, our Union is not merely a blessing; it is a political necessity. We cannot exist without it. Our liberties must depart with it. Our liberties could not endure the incessant conflicts of civil and continuous strife: our independence would be an unreal mockery; our very memories would turn to bitterness. The Senator from Virginia justly compared our political institutions to the planetary system. I wish he would agree with me in saying that the great principles of attraction and repulsion are equally necessary in the two cases; that the sudden interruption of either must be fatal; that the National Union of sovereign States can alone preserve us from chaos.

CLERICAL POLITICIANS.

We are sorry to perceive, that in one or two instances, ministers of religion, residing in South Carolina, have advocated with considerable zeal the cause of Nullification. We are sorry, not because we question the right, and perhaps the duty of Clergymen, as well as other persons, to entertain and publish their political opinions; but because from the sanctity of their character, they exercise a prodigious influence on the people; and because this influence; is lost to the Union party, which we look upon as contending for the right.

The reverend Clergy, it must be owned, are not often found on the wrong side of any question; and they have proved in general, the firmest and most intrepid advocates of civil as well as of religious liberty. To no class of men, the lawyers perhaps excepted are we, as a people, so deeply indebted, for our republican institutions. The pulpit and the press have been equally the enemies of oppression, and the vindicators of the rights of men.

We are not among that small number of overwise persons, who apprehend an "union of Church and State," when ever a minister of the Gospel is observed to exercise his privileges, or to evidence a decent solicitude for the welfare of his country; nor are we the less attached to a cause, because the pulpits are in its favour. It seems to us not impossible for a warm and liberal patriotism to co-exist with a sincere and ardent piety. The Mayhews, and Colmans, and Chauncys of the revolution are yet in remembrance; the Watsons, and Prices, Priestleys, of Europe, cannot be forgotten. The love of one's God, and the love of one's country have always been sister loves, in all generous hearts, and to demand of him who officiates at the altar, that he forego the claims and neglect the duties of patriotism, is to require him to ascribe glory to God in the high-

est, while he may not cultivate "peace on earth, and good will to men."

No man better acquainted with his civil rights, and none was more determined to assert them, at whatever hazard, than the great Apostle of Christianity. Banded about from one petty tribunal to another, he resolutely persisted in appealing to the supreme authority of his nation; and boasted, even though in chains, of his having been "born a free man." In American history examples are not wanting of a similar heroism in men of the same profession: And we trust, the day is far distant, when a champion of the Cross, more than other men, shall feel himself deterred, by a fear of "chastisement," or any other fear, from a full and free expression of his sentiments, of whatever kind.

Wil. Adv.

From the Columbia Hive.

Practical Nullification.—On Friday night of the 1st instant, the day appointed by Legislative authority for the new theory to be put in practice, and the day succeeding public Thanksgiving day, a company, of perhaps 50 persons, assembled in front this office and commenced the process of Nullification, as follows:

An effigy, holding in his right hand a paper, supposed to be the President's Proclamation, after being proclaimed king (of the Tories of course) was set on fire.

We have since been informed by a respectable nullifier, that this disreputable exhibition was performed by irresponsible persons, the *sequela*, or rag-tag and bob-tail of society; but rumor has since somewhat nullified this apology, which states that the order of march at the peroration of the farce was as understood for the College; but though we are not prepared to say that this "whig club" was honored with the presence of an individual from that respectable institution of learning, we can certainly say that the aged President of the University, in the presence of the cockade of nullification.

Solemn Truths.—Those who are about to involve Carolina in blood and repine, will do well to consider, before they proceed further in their guilty career:

1st. That the Tariff Laws as they are called, have an equal operation upon every State in this free and happy Union—that the duties on Cottons and Woollens are paid in Georgia, North Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, and every Southern State, growing Cotton and Rice, and that not one of these States is willing to lend the Nullifiers in Carolina any aid in their treasonable doctrine of Nullification and Secession.

2d. That every State in this Union has expressed its disapprobation and condemnation of the course which the Nullifiers have pursued in Carolina.

3d. That the effect of Secession, if submitted to by the other States, would be the dismemberment of this glorious empire, and all the horrors of internal and foreign wars.

4th. That if Carolina attempts Secession, she will, for a principle of self preservation in the other States, be compelled to return to her allegiance, after becoming back-up in her resources and shedding the blood of her best citizens in the rebellious contest.

5th. That although the abstract right of resistance to usurp power and palpable violation of that Constitution is admitted, yet, no such cases have occurred, or exist, except in the distempered brains of the Nullifiers.

6th. That Washington believed the Tariff laws Constitutional, and he was the President of the Convention who made the Constitution; and without disparagement, we believe he was as good and as wise a man as Hayne or Hamilton, McDuffie or Dr. Cooper.

Courier.

Most Melancholy.—The Rival, which sailed from Greenock for Oporto, on the 23d of November, with a crew of 37 men and 428 passengers for the service of Don Pedro, was totally lost on the 4th of December, near Galway, and every soul on board perished. The vessel was commanded by Mr. William Wallace, and the men of Portugal were under the charge of Capt. Bygraves. The passengers were chiefly mechanics—journeymen operatives, weavers, and laborers from almost every town and village in the West of Scotland, but principally from Galway.

Expresses.—It appears, from information which we have from Washington, that the Expresses which have lately passed to and from the Seat of Government, form something like a regular establishment for a communication in the shortest time possible between Washington and Charleston. The important instruction given to the Collector of the Customs at the latter place, which follows, throw some light upon the subject.

Treasury Department, Nov. 6, 1832.
Sir—The Act of the Legislature of S. Carolina passed at their recent special session, and the anticipation of measures which may be apprehended from the Convention, called by that act for the avowed purpose of opposing and preventing the execution of the laws of the United States imposing duties on foreign goods, wares, and merchandise, make it proper immediately to draw your attention to the subject and especially to some of the provisions of the existing acts of Congress for the collection and security of the revenue.

It is difficult, and indeed impossible, to foresee in detail the precise measures which may be adopted by the Convention, and the instructions now given must be more or less hypothetical, and the particular acts you may be called, in the discharge of your duty, to perform, must be, in a great degree, regulated by the character of the emergency, as it may rise. It is sufficiently obvious, however, that all the means which integrity can devise, will be adopted to elude, or render null and inoperative within the State of South Carolina, the laws of the Union imposing duties on foreign merchandise, and that a corresponding energy and vigilance in the performance of their duties, will be required from those charged with their execution.

You will require no observations from me to impress you with the delicacy and importance of the crisis in which you may be called to act, or with the indispensable necessity of unshrinking firmness and fidelity in the discharge of your duties. The crisis may involve no less than the safety of your inestimable Union, and the self-approbation and public gratitude attendant upon all honorable exertions for the preservation of that precious palladium of our happiness, will insure on your part all that the Government can expect.

It is greatly to be apprehended, that the measures of the Convention may be such as not to be effectually counteracted without further legislation on the part of Congress. It is, of course, the duty of the remedy which their wisdom may devise; but I entertain a confident hope, that with a vigilant, faithful, and fearless exercise of the authority conferred by the existing laws, aided by the moral support of a patriotic and unprejudiced portion of the community, much of the meditated evil may be for the present averted, if not altogether prevented.

Without a better knowledge than can now be had of the means of resistance to which the Convention may resort, it is supposed that authority sufficient for the present, is conferred by the Constitution, which makes it the duty of the President to execute the laws; by the act vesting in the Department of the Treasury, the special power to superintend the collection of the revenue, which may fairly be supposed to give all power not contrary to the laws, and necessary to their execution; and by the several provisions of the act entitled "an act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," passed the 2d of March, 1799, to which last act it is my intention, at present, to request your particular attention.

It will be perceived by the 15th section of that act, that each of the collection districts, established in South Carolina, and the whole and every part of each district, is constituted a port of entry; and though the Collector, Naval Officer, and Surveyor, are directed to reside at Charleston, and the Collector at each of the other ports, it cannot be questioned that a vessel may lawfully discharge her cargo, and if directed, make entry at any other point within the port of entry; and it appears also certain, that whenever, from physical or moral necessity, the laws shall be suspended at the residence of the Collector, and he be prevented by superior and unlawful force from the exercise of his authority at the usual place, it may be competent to place his officers to receive and compel the legal entry at some other safe and convenient place within the port of entry, as described by law.

You are already aware, that by the provisions of the same act, no goods, wares, or merchandise, can be "brought into the United States" from any foreign port or place, in any ship or vessel, without having on board a proper manifest; that, within 24 hours after the arrival of any ship or vessel from any port or place, at any port of the United States established by law, at which no officer of the customs resides, or within any harbour, inlet, or creek thereof, the master must, repair to the custom house, and make report of her arrival, and within forty-eight hours after such arrival, he must make further report

in writing, accompanied by his manifest; and that within fifteen days (and by the act of the 3d March, 1821, in case of vessels of more than three hundred tons, within twenty days) after such report by the master, the owner, or consignee of the merchandise on board, must make entry thereof, in writing, with the said collector; and that, in default thereof, the collector is authorized to take possession of said goods, wares and merchandise, in the manner particularly described in the 59th section. At the time of making an entry, the tonnage duties (if any) must be paid; and previously thereto, the register, or other documents in lieu thereof, together with the clearance & other papers, must be produced to the collector, and must remain in his office until returned to the master; or the clearance of the vessel for another port; which clearance cannot be granted, and consequently the delivery of the papers cannot be made, until all the formalities in regard to the vessel on her arrival, shall have been complied with, and (by the 93d section) until receipts for all the legal fees which shall have accrued on the vessel, shall have been produced to the collector. By the 99th section, a vessel which shall have arrived for a foreign port, and shall attempt to depart without having been reported or entered by the master, is liable to be arrested and brought back by the officers of the customs. The entry of the merchandise by the owner or consignee already advertised to, consists, besides the other proceedings and formalities particularly required, in paying or securing, according to law, the duties which shall be ascertained by the collector and naval officer. Where the duties are to be secured, it is by bond or bonds, which shall include one or more securities, to the satisfaction of the collector who should be satisfied not merely of the solvency of the surety, but of his sufficiency in other respects, and would not be expected or authorized to accept, as surety, any individual who should be understood to have formed a determination not to pay the bond, or comply with his obligation.

You will perceive, moreover, by the 50th section of the act, no goods, wares, or merchandise brought in any ship or vessel, from any foreign port or place, shall be unladen or delivered but in open day, except by special license, nor at any time, without a permit from the collector, under severe penalties, including the forfeiture of the goods; and by the 62d section, no permit should be granted for landing the same, until all duties thereon shall have been paid, or secured to be paid, according to law.

By the 93d section, the collector of any district at which any ship or vessel may arrive, and immediately on her first coming within such district, is directed to put and keep on board such ships or vessels, whilst remaining in the district, or in going from one district to another, one or more inspectors to examine the cargo, and superintend the delivery thereof, and to perform such other duties according to law, as they shall be directed by the collector to perform for the better securing the collection of the duties; and it is expressly made the duty of the said inspectors to suffer no goods, wares, or merchandise, of any nature or kind whatever, to be landed from such ship or vessel, without a permit in writing from the collector of the port, and naval officer, where any, first had and granted for that purpose.

It may be proper, also, to observe, that after twenty-four hours from the time of her arrival, a vessel cannot proceed from one port to another without a clearance in the manner particularly pointed out. By the 21st section of the act referred to, and by the 2d section of the act of the same date "establishing the compensation of the officers employed in the collection of the duties on imports and tonnage," the collectors are authorized to employ, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, such inspectors as the public service may require and by the 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th and 101st sections of the act first referred to, ample authority is given to provide the requisite number of cutters and boats for the better securing the collection of duties. The officers of such boats are subjected to the direction of the collectors, and are, moreover, empowered and directed to go on board all ships and vessels which shall arrive within the United States, or four leagues of the coast thereof, if bound to the United States; and among other duties, to affix and put proper fastenings on the hatches and other communications with the hold, and to remain on board the said vessels until their arrival at the port of their destination. They are likewise to execute and perform such other duties for the collection and security of the revenue, as from time to time shall be enjoined and directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, not contrary to law and the provisions of said act; and they are further authorized to fire at or into any vessel liable to examination, which shall not bring to, on being required or chased

by any cutter or boat, as described in the 103d section.

Neither the validity of the act of the 2d March, 1799, to which I have adverted thus particularly, that the further observations which my duty requires me to make may be more intelligible, nor of the act itself, has ever heretofore been questioned; and it is not altogether clear that the purposes of the Convention, to assemble in S. Carolina, as defined by the recent act of the Legislature of that State, would extend to acts of a collector merely in execution of these provisions. However this may be, they are now, and always have been applicable to every district and every part of the Union; they are now, and have uniformly been, in daily and strict observance in each of them; they are not merely of universal application every where, but embrace almost every imaginable case, and if, as has been sometimes publicly professed, the meditated resistance to the laws of the Union is to assume the form of legal redress, and avoid a resort to open force or violence, it is believed they will be found, when properly enforced, to be equal to any emergency likely to arise.

In this view, it is presumed, your own official conduct has been and is now in strict conformity with the provisions of the act of 1799, and that, in observing these instructions, you will be merely executing your duties with, perhaps, greater vigilance than ordinary, and adapting existing regulations, of daily use and application, to new circumstances of greater emergency, as they may arise.—It is important that you should keep this view of the subject constantly in mind, as it is the wish of the President, and of this department, to take no step, nor employ any means calculated to provoke or excite to force those who are now threatening resistance, but to defeat their operations by the moral force of the laws and the Constitution, and to execute the former in the manner therein prescribed, and to employ force only when it shall be clearly authorized, and be found unavoidable in discharge of your duty, and indispensably necessary to resist its employment by those who shall have resorted to it for the subversion of the laws.

It may be sufficient, therefore, in the first place, to call your particular attention to legal provisions already enjoined to, and to the duties which they enjoin; and to direct that, in every case to which they are applicable, you will conform to their place in your power.

But as there are some contingencies inseparable from the measures of the Convention about to assemble which cannot be overlooked, it is proper that, in regard to these, you shall be now advised.

Upon the supposition, therefore, that the measures of the Convention, or the acts of the Legislature may consist, in part at least, in declaring the laws of the U. States imposing duties unconstitutional, and null and void, and in forbidding their execution, and the collection of the duties within the State of South Carolina, you will, immediately after it shall be formally announced, resort to all the means provided by the laws, and particularly by the act of the 2d March, 1799, to counteract the measures which may be adopted to give effect to the declaration.

For this purpose, you will consider yourself authorized to employ the revenue cutters which may be within your district, and provide as many boats, and employ as many inspectors, as may be necessary for the execution of the law, and for the purposes of the act already referred to. You will, moreover, cause a sufficient number of officers, of cutters and inspectors to be placed on board and in charge of every vessel arriving from a foreign port or place, with goods, wares, or merchandise, as soon as practicable after her first coming within your district, and direct them to anchor in some safe place within the harbor, where she may be secure from any acts of violence, and from any unauthorized attempt to discharge her cargo before a compliance with the laws; and they will remain on board of her at such place until the reports and entries required by law shall be made, both of vessels and cargo, and the duties paid, or secured to be paid to your satisfaction, and until the regular permit shall be granted for landing the cargo; and it will be your duty, against any forcible attempt, to retain and defend the custody of the said vessel, by the aid of the officers of the customs, inspectors, and officers of the cutters, until the requisitions of the law shall be fully complied with; and in case of any attempt to remove her or her cargo from the custody of the officers of the customs by the form of legal process from State tribunals, you will not yield the custody to such attempt, but will consult the law officer of the district, and employ such means as under the particular circumstances, you may legally resist such process, and prevent the removal of the vessel and cargo.

Should the entry of each vessel and cargo not be completed and the duties paid, or secured to be paid, by bond or

bonds, with sureties to your satisfaction, within the time limited by law, you will at the expiration of that time, take possession of the cargo, and land and store the same at Castle Pinckney, or some other place, and in due time, if the duties are not paid, sell the same according to the direction of the 66th section of the act of the 2d March 1799; and you are authorized to provide such stores as may be necessary for that purpose.

It may be hoped that the foregoing precautions, and the prompt prosecution in all cases, of those who may violate the law or resist the officers of the custom in its execution, will be sufficient for the present, and as long as you may find it practicable to perform your official duties, and as long as the rights of your person, and those of the other officers of your district shall be secure and properly respected, the Custom house may be continued at Charleston.

But, should the measures of the Convention, or those of the Legislature, expose your person, or the persons of the other officers to outrage, or to arrest and imprisonment, and by force or other necessity render the execution of the laws of the United States impracticable, you may remove the Custom House to Castle Pinckney, or to some other secure place within the port of entry where you may take and receive the entries of vessels and their cargoes, and perform other duties necessary by law to be performed at the custom-house.

You will, moreover, cause the officers of the cutters under your direction, to board all vessels departing from the port of Charleston, and in case they shall be found without having been regularly entered and cleared in the manner required by law, to seize and detain the same, to be prosecuted according to law.

It will be proper in every case of doubt and difficulty, to consult the law officer of the district, and on all occasions where these instructions do not afford an adequate guide, to follow this advice.

It is expected, that you will promptly inform the department of any difficulty that may occur in your district, and keep it regularly of all the measures that may be adopted by any person or persons for obstructing the execution of the laws, and also of the means which you may deem it your duty to adopt, and that, in every case of importance, where the time will admit of it, you will previously to taking any unusual or important step on your part, apply to the department for further instructions. For this purpose, authorized to dispatch a special messenger, whenever in your opinion, it may be necessary either for safety or expedition.

You will treat these instructions as confidential, until it shall become necessary to act; but in the mean time, you will exhibit them confidentially to the district attorney, naval officer, and surveyor, that you may have the benefit of their counsels, and that you all may be better prepared to act together when occasion shall require.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
L. McLEAN
Secretary of the Treasury
To JAMES R. PINOLE, Esq.
Collector of the Customs, Charleston.

SENATE.
Monday, Jan. 16.
Mr. Wilkins, from the Committee on the Judiciary to whom was referred the message of the President of the United States of the 16th inst. relative to the proceedings of South Carolina, reported the following bill, which was read and ordered to be printed.

A BILL
Further to provide for the collection of Duties on Imports.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever by reason of unlawful obstructions, combinations, or assemblages of persons, or unlawful threats and menaces against officers of the United States; it shall become impracticable, in the judgment of the President, to execute the revenue laws, and collect the duties on imports in the ordinary law, in any collection district, it shall and may be lawful for the President to direct that the custom house for such district, be established and kept in any secure place within some port or harbor of such district, either upon land or on board of any vessel; and in that case it shall be the duty of the Collector to reside at such place, and there to detain all vessels and cargoes arriving within the said district until the duties imposed on said cargoes by law be paid, deducting interest according to existing laws; and in such cases it shall be unlawful to take the vessel or cargo from the custody of the proper officer of the customs unless by process from some court of the United States; and in case of any attempt otherwise to take such vessel or cargo, by any force, or combination, or assemblage of persons, too great to be overcome by the officers of the customs, it shall and may be lawful for the President of the United States, or such person or persons as he shall

have empowered for that purpose, to employ such part of the land and navy forces, or militia of the United States, as may be deemed necessary for the purpose of preventing the removal of such vessel or cargo, and protecting the officers of the customs in retaining the customs, and also for the purpose of preventing and suppressing any armed or riotous assemblage of persons resisting the custom house officers in the exercise of their duties, or in any manner opposing the execution of the revenue laws of the United States, or otherwise violating or assisting and abetting violations of the same.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court of the United States, shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under the revenue laws of the United States, which other provisions are not already made by law. And if any person shall receive any injury to his person or property, for on account of any act by him done, under any law of the United States, for the protection of the revenue, or the collection of duties on imports, he shall be entitled to maintain suit for damage therefor, in the Circuit Court of the United States in the district wherein the party doing the injury may be found, or shall be found. And all persons so injured or detained by any act of any person under authority of any law of the United States, shall be entitled to sue, and shall be deemed to be entitled, under the law, and subject only to the orders and decrees of the court of the United States, having jurisdiction thereof. And if any person shall obstruct or rescue any property so detained as aforesaid, or attempt to obstruct or rescue any property so detained as aforesaid, or shall assist therein, such person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to such punishment as is provided by the 23d section of the act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, approved the 30th of April, one thousand one hundred and ninety, for the obstruction and resistance of the service of process.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, in any case where suit or process shall be commenced in a court of the United States, or other person, for or on account of any act done under the laws of the United States, or under colonial laws, or for or on account of any right, title, or estate, set up or claimed by any officer or other person under any law of the United States, it shall be lawful for the defendant in such suit or action, and at any time before trial, to petition said court, setting forth the nature of said suit, or prosecution, verifying the said petition by affidavit, which said petition and affidavit, presented to said court, or to the clerk thereof, or left at the office of the clerk to remove the said suit, or prosecution, to the circuit court of the United States then next to be holden in the district wherein the said suit or prosecution, is commenced; and the removal shall be the duty of the said State Court to stay all further proceedings therein, and the said suit or prosecution, upon presentation of said petition or affidavit, or leaving the same as aforesaid, shall be deemed and taken to be removed into the said circuit court, and any further proceedings, trial, or judgment therein, in the said State Court, shall be wholly null and void; and on proof being made to the said circuit court of the presentation of said petition and affidavit, or of the leaving of the same as aforesaid, the said circuit court shall have authority to entertain jurisdiction of said suit, or prosecution, and to proceed therein, and to hear, try, and to determine the same, in like manner, as if the same had been originally cognizable and instituted in such circuit court. And all attachments made, and all writs or process, shall be and continue in like force and effect as if the same suit or prosecution had proceeded to final judgment and execution in the State Court. And if, upon the removal of any such suit or prosecution, it shall be made to appear to the said circuit court that no copy of the record and proceedings therein, in the State Court, can be obtained, it shall be lawful for said circuit court to allow and require the plaintiff to proceed de novo, and to file a declaration of his case of action, and the parties may thereupon proceed and actions originally brought in said circuit court, and on the same proceedings, judgments of the court may be rendered against the plaintiff with costs for the defendant.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That in any case in which any party is, or may be by law, entitled to a copy of the record of proceedings in any suit or prosecution in state court, to be used in any of the United States if the clerk of said court shall, upon demand and payment of the cost of the legal fee or fee, or to deliver to such certified copy of such record proceedings as may be needed, on proof of said clerk of said State has refused to deliver the same, or neglected to deliver the same, an attorney direct

allow such record to be supplied by affidavit, or otherwise, as the circumstances of the case may require; or allow: and thereupon such proceeding, trial, and judgment may be had in the said court of the United States; and all such processes awarded, as if certified copies of such records and proceedings had been regularly before the said court.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That whenever the President of the United States shall be officially informed by the authorities of any State, or by the Circuit and one of the District Judges of the United States in the State, that within the limits of such State, any law or laws of the United States, or the execution thereof, or of any process from the court of the United States, will in any event be obstructed by the employment of military force, or by any other unlawful means too great to be overcome by ordinary course of judicial process, or by the powers vested in the courts by existing laws, it shall be lawful for him the President of the United States forthwith to issue his proclamation, declaring such fact or information, requiring all such military or other force to disperse; and if, after the issuing of such proclamation, any such opposition or obstruction be made in the manner or by the persons aforesaid, the President shall be authorized, promptly to employ such means to resist and suppress the same, and cause the said law or laws to be duly executed, as are provided, and provided in the cases mentioned by the act of the 28th March 1795, entitled "An act for calling the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, repel invasion, and to repeal the act now in force for that purpose." And, also by the act of third March, 1807, entitled "An act authorizing the employment of land and naval forces of the United States in cases of insurrection."

6. Be it further enacted, That in any State where the jails are not allowed to be used for the imprisonment of persons arrested or committed under the laws of the United States, or where such persons are not allowed to be so used, it shall be lawful for any magistrate, under the direction of the judge of the United States, for the proper disposal of such other provision as he may deem expedient and necessary for the same.

7. Be it further enacted, That the justices of the Supreme Court, or a Judge of any District Court of the United States, in addition to the duties conferred by law, shall be authorized to grant writs of habeas corpus in all cases of a prisoner or prisoners in jail or confinement, where he or they shall be committed or confined by any act done or omitted to be done, in pursuance of a law of the United States, or any order, process, or decree of any judge or court thereof, anything in any act of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding. And if any person or persons to whom such writ of habeas corpus may be directed, shall refuse to obey the same, or shall neglect or refuse to return, or shall make a false return thereto, in addition to the remedies already given by law, he or they shall be deemed and taken to be guilty of misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction before any court of competent jurisdiction, be punished by fine not exceeding \$100, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both, according to the nature and aggravation of the case.

NEWSPAPERS.

There is hardly any thing so much needed in a family as a newspaper, and yet, comparatively speaking, it is almost of so little value. If a man undertakes to retrench his expenses, instead of looking off what is really useless & extravagant, the first thing to be abated is the newspaper. He will drink a bottle of wine the less, or eat the less tobacco, nor dress himself in a single unseemly habit, but he will sit and demonstrate to a certainty a paper neither feeds nor clothes, and therefore it is a great waste of money. Then a note is despatched to the printer:—"Sir, I cannot afford to take your paper any longer; for times are hard, money is very scarce; ergo, you may discontinue my paper;" or, with any other excuse that may come uppermost.

Now, believe that every one who will make fair trial, and observe the influence of reading over his family, will find, at the end of the year, that he is not sent the poorer for having been a subscriber to a good newspaper. He will have accumulated more real intelligence of the every day concerns of life, and the movements of nations—we take it for granted that he perused even-number with avidity—than he would have done in a series of years, deprived of the sight thereof. His wife will have picked up much information relative to the government of her children, many useful lessons of household econ-

omy, and no small share of instruction suited to her situation. The children acquire a habit of reading and a degree of intelligence worth the price of subscription ten times told. In fact, a good, virtuous, well-conducted newspaper in a family, is the best economist of time and the aptest instructor of the mind.

The Journal.

SALISBURY:

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1833.

Our subscribers will please excuse us for sending them the Journal printed on so indifferent a quality of paper. We expect a supply of better in a few days.

Volunteering.—It appears that the Governor of South Carolina has received the offer of a great many volunteers, from almost every State in the Union. Among others are many from the New England States, and particularly from Maine. We know not how numerous are the offers from North Carolina; but this much we know, that thousands who have not offered themselves will do so, should the cause of liberty require it.

Western Carolinian.

This paper from which this is extracted has for some time been openly advocating the South Carolina doctrine of State interposition, or in another word Nullification, as the only means of preserving the people from what it calls Federal usurpation, despotism, tyranny, &c. &c. The maintenance of this position is what it calls liberty. The tariff laws are laws of the United States; no one has ever denied it, and the President speaks thus upon the subject,

"The laws of the United States must be executed. I have no discretionary power on the subject—my duty is emphatically pronounced in the Constitution. I have told you that you might peacefully prevent their execution, deceived you—they could not have been deceived. They know that a forcible opposition could alone prevent the execution of the laws, and they know that such opposition must be resisted. Their object is disunion; but not deceived by names; disunion by armed force is TREASON."

Now what are these volunteers for but to resist the United States Laws? What would this resistance be but treason? Yet we are told that thousands in North Carolina would draw the sword in treason! Such wild and sweeping calculations may serve the party in South Carolina; but they cannot change the real state of things here. If ever North Carolina goes to arms it will be under the "star spangled banner" of the nation, instead of the single star of South Carolina, with the "blue cockade and palmetto button." She will indeed draw the sword for liberty; but not for nullification.

Fire in Greensborough.—On the 12th inst. a considerable fire occurred in Greensborough, destroying property to the amount of a out \$3500.

THE TARIFF.

This question is now under full consideration in Congress. On the 12th, in the Senate, Mr. Clay introduced a bill for its reduction, which reads as follows:

A BILL

To modify the act of the 14th of July, 1832, and all other acts imposing duties on imports.

1. Be it enacted &c. That, from and after the 30th day of September, 1833, in all cases where duties are imposed on foreign imports by the act of the 14th of July, 1832, entitled "An act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports," or by any other act, shall exceed twenty per cent. on the value thereof, one-tenth part of such excess shall be deducted; from and after the 30th day of September, 1835, another tenth part shall be deducted; from and after the 30th day of September, 1837, another tenth part thereof shall be deducted; from and after the 30th day of September, 1839, another tenth part thereof shall be deducted; and from and after the 30th day of September, 1841, one half of the residue of such excess shall be deducted; and from and after the 30th day of September, 1842, the half thereof shall be deducted.

2. And be it further enacted, That so much of the second section of the act of the 14th of July aforesaid as fixes the rate of duty on all milled & full-dressed cotton, known by the name of plains, kerseys, or kenda cottons, of which wool is the only material, the value whereof

Does not exceed thirty-five cents a square yard, at five per cent. ad valorem, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed. And the said articles shall be subjected to the same duty of fifty per cent. as is provided by the said second section for other manufactures of wool, which duty shall be liable to the same deduction as are prescribed by the first section of this act.

3. And be it further enacted, That until the 30th day of September, 1842, the duties imposed by existing laws, as modified by this act, shall remain and continue to be collected in ready money, and laid for the purpose of raising revenue as may be necessary to an economical administration of the government; and for that purpose shall be equal upon all articles according to their value, which are not by this act declared to be entitled to entry subsequent to the said 30th day of September, 1842, free of duty. And, until otherwise directed by law, from and after the said 30th day of September, 1842, such duties shall be at rate of 30 per cent. ad valorem. And from and after that day all credits now allowed by law in the payment of duties, shall be, and hereby are abolished: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the passage of any law, in the event of war with any foreign Power, for imposing such duties as may be deemed by Congress necessary to the prosecution of such war.

4. And be it further enacted, That in addition to the articles now exempt by the existing laws from the payment of duties, the following articles imported from and after the 30th day of September, 1833, shall also be admitted to entry free from duty, to wit: Bleached and unbleached linens, manufactures of silk, or of which silk shall be the component material of chief value, coming from this side of the Cape of Good Hope, and worsted stuffs, shawls, and other manufactures of silk and worsted.

5. And be it further enacted, That from and after the 30th day of September, 1843, the following articles shall be admitted to entry free from duty, to wit: Unmanufactured cotton, indigo, quicksilver opium, tin in plates and sheets, gum arabic, gum senegal, lac dye, madder, madder root, nuts and berries used in dyeing, saffron, turmeric, wood or paste, aloes, ambergris, Burgundy pitch, cochineal, camomile flowers, coriander seed, catnip, chalk, coculus indicus, horn plates for lanterns, or horns, other horns and tines, &c. &c. Manufactured ivory, juniper berries, musk, nuts of all kinds, oil of juniper, manufactured rattans and reeds, tortoise shell, tin-foil, shellac, vegetables, used principally in dyeing and composing dyes, weld and all articles employed chiefly for dyeing, except prussiate of potash, chromate of potash, aquafortis and tartaric acids, and all other dyeing drugs, and materials for composing dyes.

6. And be it further enacted, That so much of the act of the 14th July, 1832, or of any other act, as is inconsistent with this act shall be, and the same is hereby repealed: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the passage, prior or subsequent to the said 30th day of September, 1842, of any act or acts from time to time, that may be necessary to detect, prevent, or punish, evasions of the duties on imports, imposed by law.

From the Charleston Courier.

BRIEF APPEALS.

To Fathers, Brothers, Husbands, Sons and Friends! Without distinction of Party, emphatically and seriously, in God! this solemn appeal is addressed:

An awful crisis has arrived!—even now, brother is arrayed against brother—the hand of the son is uplifted to strike the heart of him who gave him life: civil strife is about to shake her gory locks, and to deluge our land in blood!—Can the friends of humanity sit still, under such approaching ill?—Will they raise neither hand nor voice to avert these fearful calamities?—Are we indeed to be given over unto madness, only to be destroyed!—God forbid!!

In the name then of the Eternal Ruler of the Universe, awake, arouse from the lethargy that enchants you!—Rush forth between the contending elements!—Pour out your precious oil of love upon the troubled waters!—Ally their violence!—assuage the fury of this fearful storm!

Can the subject of our contest (cents and dimes!—mere filthy mammon) be brought in competition with one drop of human blood, far less, with the precious lives of our wives and our most valued fellow-citizens and friends!—No!—There is no Carolinian, I care not to which party he belongs, whose generous soul will not involuntarily utter No!!

Shall then the pride of Party zeal, so goodwink our better judgment, as to withhold us from acts, more glorious

than ever chivalry achieved even from a victory over ourselves, by a heroic exercise of the Godlike virtues of Forbearance, Good Will, love and Charity!—On behalf of a vast majority of my beloved magnanimous fellow-citizens, emphatically I answer, No!

What then is to be done?—It is not yet perhaps too late—Let us redeem the time!

Instead of the standard of War let us unfurl the banner of Peace, and invoke her holy influence—let us with one accord, resolve, even at this awful juncture, to bear with speculative, nay, even with positive ill, yet for a season longer—let us resolve to abstain ourselves and to prevail upon others to abstain from violence in word or deed, for some given distant time, until our anger shall have passed away—Let us insist upon the suspension of all measures, for that season, at least, that savor of violence; and invite, meantime, yes, even implore a solemn parley.

Yes, my beloved Countrymen!—Let the Banner of Peace be unfurled, and thousands, and ten of thousands, as on Holy Neutral Ground, shall joyfully rally around it, not with base fear, which shinks from duty, but with a zeal to perform the holiest work that ever fell to mortal man, to bring back to our once happy shores, the exiled spirits of Peace and Charity!

The Patriot hands that achieve this sacred purpose, shall reap indeed crowns of perennial Laurel, and shall go, down to remotest Fame the honored friends of their Country and their Race.

FRANKLIN.

Married.

AT Champlain, the residence of Mr. George C. Mendenhall, on Tuesday, the 11th inst. by Francis Shelly, Esq. Mr. A. M. Vestal, to Miss Rhoda Mendenhall, daughter of Richard Mendenhall—all of Jamestown.

A MEDICAL STUDENT.

A YOUNG MAN wishing to study Medicine, who is capable of teaching the rudiments of the English Language, can obtain a situation in a private family upon the following terms: To teach 4 or 5 young children two hours, forenoon and two hours, afternoon, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography. For which he will have the use of a Medical Library, Medical Instruction, and the reading of the Medical Quarterly. Publications as they appear, as also his Boarding, &c. for 1, 2 or 3 years.

Apply at the office of the Charlotte Journal.

February 14, 1833.—\$1433

Bank of N. Carolina.

THE Commissioners appointed by Governor SWAIN, have this day opened their book of Subscription for Stock in the Capital of said Bank, agreeably to the directions in his Proclamation, at the Store of Thomas L. Cowan, in this Town, where it will be kept open the time prescribed.

Persons wishing to subscribe for Stock in this institution, are requested to call at said Store and enter their names.

D. F. CALDWELL,
M. CRANFORD,
THOS. L. COWAN,
M. BOWEN,
R. H. ALEXANDER.

Salisbury, February 14th, 1833.—41—430.

IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE

Real Estate.

IN THE TOWN OF FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

ON Tuesday, the 26th day of March next, at the Town House, or on the pavement in front of the premises, will be sold at Public Auction, the following desirable and very valuable LOTS, viz:

One Lot, corner of Hay and Donaldson streets, 46 feet front on Hay street, running back to Franklin street, being the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, the foundations (which are of stone and very substantial) and the brick thereon included.

Also, five other Lots East of and adjoining the above, each 21 feet front and rear, running back to Franklin street 288 feet.

The above Lots are all situated between the new Lafayette Hotel and Market Square, being the most valuable business part of the town, the side walks on front handsomely paved and curbed with stone. Indisputable titles will be given.

Terms of Sale—A credit of one, two, three and four years, purchasers to give bonds, bearing interest from date, payable in New York, and secured by a mortgage on the premises. For further particulars, apply to

JOSEPH BAKER,

Agent for Robert Donaldson.

Fayetteville, February 5th 41—427.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of John A. Pool, deceased, are requested to come forward and make payment by the first day of March next, or they will find their accounts or notes in the hands of a constable for collection.

DAVID L. POOL, }
JOHN HAMPTON, } Execs.

Salisbury, Jan. 18, 1833.—4254.

Writs, Subpoenas, Executions, both County and Superior Court, on hand at present. The supply of blanks will probably be more complete than heretofore.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

Yadkin & Catawba Journal.

Printed and published once a week.

THE JOURNAL will contain the latest Foreign and Domestic Intelligence; an abstract of the Proceedings of Congress and our State Legislature, when in session; valuable Public Documents, Speeches, Essays, &c. But it will not be exclusively confined to these. It embraces with its design, Agriculture, and the Mechanic Arts, Education, Morals and whatever may tend to instruct or amuse the various classes and interests into which the community is divided: in short, it will be, as far as its limited means will admit, "a map of busy life."

In its political character, it will undergo no change. It will support the Rights of the States; but it will give a no less strenuous and unyielding support to the Rights of the GENERAL GOVERNMENT. Consequently it will oppose, at every hazard, the detestable heresy of Nullification and Secession; and go for the "Union, the whole Union, and nothing but the Union;" believing that only by adhering to the Union of the States, can our Liberty and Independence be preserved, and the rich inheritance bequeathed to us by our patriotic sires, transmitted unimpaired to posterity.

The JOURNAL will be afforded to subscribers at \$2 50 per annum, or \$2 paid in advance. The Journal will be sent to any person without charge who will obtain six responsible subscribers for one year.

SALISBURY

Male Academy.

THIS institution will open under the superintendence of myself and brother on Wednesday, the first day of May next. Having had considerable experience, as a teacher, and intending to prosecute the business of tuition with unabated zeal, I respectfully solicit a share of the patronage of the country.

The year will be divided into two sessions of five months each. All accounts must be closed at the end of each session.

The following are the terms of tuition per session.

Reading, Writing and Arithmetic with the first rudiments of English Grammar, \$ 6
English Grammar and Geography, \$ 9
Languages and Sciences, \$ 12
Students can enter at any time, but cannot withdraw except at the end of a session, unless prevented from attendance by sickness.
P. J. SPARROW, Principal.
426f T. W. SPARROW.

WATCH & CLOCK REPAIRS.

John C. Palmer.

JOHN C. PALMER carries on the above business in all its various branches, in the house formerly occupied by James B. Hampton, one door above Murphy's Store, and is confident that by his long experience that he has acquired a superior and correct knowledge of his trade, and thinks that his work will be done as well as any other in the State. He has, on hand, a small assortment of

Jewelry & Silver Ware.

which he will sell cheap. He is thankful for past custom, and still solicits a share of the custom of those who have use for his Trade. He will warrant his work to do well for twelve months, if not, no charge.

Salisbury, Feb. 2, 1833.—\$1427

TRUST SALE.

IN pursuance of a deed of Trust to me executed by Alexander Long, and for the purpose therein mentioned, I will expose to public sale, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Monday, the 18th of February next, the House and Lot whereon Doct. Long now lives, it being Lot No. 3 in the great East Square in the Town of Salisbury. Terms made known on the day of Sale.

PHILIP L. SINK, Trustee.

Salisbury, Jan. 30, 1833.—\$1427

Earthenware, China, and Glass.

THOMAS J. BARROW & CO.

Importers, 88 Water-Street, New York.

ARE receiving their Spring Importations in the above line: comprising a great variety of the Newest Patterns. Which are offered to Southern Merchants at the most reduced prices possible for the article to be sold at.

In addition to the above, they have a large and complete assortment of Gift and Plain

Looking-Glasses

constantly on hand at low prices. Hoping a continuation of the liberal patronage hitherto received from our Southern friends, we have made every exertion to lay in a Stock of the most desirable Goods for that market—and it shall be our constant endeavor to promote the interest of all those who may favor us with their orders.

THOMAS J. BARROW & CO.

Importers—88 Water St. N. Y. York.

New York, Jan. 18, 1833.—306436

Rocky River

ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of the Rocky-River Academy are happy in having it in their power to announce to the public, that they have succeeded in establishing a Classical School at Rocky River Church, under the care of Mr. Wm. Morris, a graduate of Washington College, Va. and recently a student at Princeton Theological Seminary. The Trustees have entire confidence in the qualifications of Mr. Morris, as a teacher.

Boarding can be had in the neighborhood of the academy in respectable families, for a considerable number of students at from \$50 to \$60 per annum. Tuition \$10 per session. By order of the board of trustees.

J. PHIFER.

\$1428

Ebenezer Dickson

RESPECTFULLY requests all those indebted to him to call and settle, either by cash or note, by February Court. Those who fail to do so may expect to settle with the constable.

Salisbury, Jan. 24, 1833. \$1427

POETRY.

From the Charleston Courier.
"T'WAS A GOODLY BOON."

"T'WAS a goodly boon that our fathers gave,
And fits but ill to be worn by a slave;
And sad is the thought that one of our band
Should give up the prize of so fair a land.

But the hour has come, and the toils that tried
The souls of men in our days pride
Return once more, and now for the brave
To meet the boon which our fathers gave.

And if there be one base spirit, who stands
Now in our trail with folded hands,
Let his grave at once in the soil be wrought
With the sword with which his old father
fought.

There's but one test for the freeman's soul;
And it speaks in the living drops that roll
Around his heart when he dares to die,
Ere he stand his soul or sword with a lie.

But a single oath may the freeman take,
In the field of fight, at the felon's stake—
The oath that his sires brought over the sea,
When they pledged their all for Liberty.

"T'was a goodly oath; and in Heaven's sight
They battled and bled in behalf of the right—
"T'was hallow'd by God with the holiest sign;
And the stars that 'twas sealed with shall ever
more shine.

We cannot forgo, and we may not forget,
Though the star of our freedom forever be set,
The blessed boon which our fathers gave,
While we dig our own and Liberty's grave.

Though deep the pang, and though dark the
blow,
Which makes of a brother and friend a foe—
Yet be the hand firm, and the heart at rest,
While we go through our father's and Freedom's
test.

Here are the opinions of Gov. Troup,
who, we are told, "is the head of the
Troup party in Georgia." If they, in
the slightest degree, countenance S. C.
Nullification, it requires Nullifying op-
tics to discover it.

The Southern Recorder, published
at Milledgeville (Geo.) contains a letter
from the Hon. Geo. M. Troup, former-
ly Governor of Georgia, and now one
of the Senators of that State in Congress,
in which he gives a full exposition of his
political creed. He deems it utterly folly
in the South to ask for a general Con-
vention, believing that such a measure
would only result in establishing, by a
formal grant of power, the constitution-
ality of the very laws which now ag-
grieve the South. He puts no faith in
nullification, believes resistance to be
unconstitutional, and recognizes no
other modes of asserting State So-
vereignty than negotiation and war. As
to what Georgia ought to do, in the
present crisis, he holds, if we under-
stand him aright that she should do no-
thing more than she has hitherto consti-
tutionally done, unless the aggrieved
States, becoming satisfied that the ab-
uses and usurpations of which they com-
plain have become the settled policy of
government, determine in concert to
present the other States the alternative
either "to return to the bargain, and
stick to the bargain, or give up the
Union."

The following is the summary of his
his creed, as given by himself:

"The result, according to my poor
opinions is, that there is no power giv-
en by the Constitution to resist the laws
of the U. States.

The only constitutional remedy for
unconstitutional laws, is the ballot-box.
Amendments of the Constitution, peti-
tion, remonstrance, conventions, cor-
respondence, and consultations of the
States—these, (if you please to call them
remedies,) are not unconstitutional.

Under a government founded on con-
sent and opinion, evils are to be borne
as long as possible.

The States in virtue of their so-
vereignty, when evils are no longer sup-
portable, must judge the evil and the
remedy.

The Sovereign knows but two modes
of settling controversies, Negotiation
and War.

Negotiation admits arbitration, and
controversies may be referred to other
States, but this is by consent and not
by the Constitution. It is of course
not permissible to one of the parties,
to refer it to its own Courts or Juries.

When States cease to have an inter-
est in the Union, or suffer extreme op-
pression, it is better that they withdraw
peaceably, than that blood should be
shed in contest, which seldom decide
any thing, and which are apt to sepa-
rate the parties forever.

As States may do very imprudently
and unwisely what they have a right to
do, it becomes them to act very delib-
erately and cautiously, because it is dan-
gerous for other States to unite against

them to compel a fulfilment of their
obligations under the public law."
Chas. Cour.

TU-CUMBIA, Feb. 3, 1833.

An affair of honor took place in our
streets on last Wednesday evening be-
tween two colored gentlemen by the
name of Peter and Tom. The former
the property of J. Merrill the latter of
Wm. Bennett. From the evidence given
before the Mayor, it appears that they
both had claims on the good graces of
Miss Phillissa, which neither was will-
ing peaceably to surrender to his oppo-
nent. In endeavoring to establish their
superior pretensions, some severe alter-
cation ensued whereupon a challenge
passed from Tom, presenting at the
same time two pistols, and offering Pe-
ter his choice, which the latter refused;
he was however suddenly made sensible
of his indignity to a "son of honor" by
the contents of Tom's pistol which pas-
sed sufficiently near the lower part of
his chin to draw blood, and give a slight
sensation of the salutary effect of the
laws of honor. The culprit walked off
with all the dignity attached to the pro-
fession, and has not yet subjected him-
self to the nullifying ordinance which a-
waits his return.

North Alabamian.

Power of the Press.—In the year
1872, the wages of a labouring man
were just 23d per day; and at the same
period the price of a bible fairly writ-
ten out was £30 sterling. Of course, a
common labourer in those days, could
not have procured a copy of the bible
with less than the entire earnings of
thirteen years! Now, a beautiful
printed copy of the same book, can be
purchased with the earnings of one day!
Take another view of same subject.
An ordinary clerk cannot make a fair
manuscript copy of the bible in less
than three months. With a common
printing press, work equivalent to
printing a copy of the whole bible can
be done in ten minutes; and with a
steam-press of the most improved con-
struction, the same work can be done in
three minutes!

MEADVILLE (Pa.) Jan. 26.

Shocking.—On the morning of Tues-
day last Mr. Thompson a merchant,
of Franklin, unfortunately mistook the
keg he was accustomed to use in con-
veying ashes from the stove, for one
that contained about two pound of dam-
ing powder. While in the act of dis-
charging the ashes from the keg, his
body leaning over it, into the street,
the powder exploded, and killed him in-
stantaneously—his face was literally
torn off. Mr. T. was in the prime of
life, and much esteemed.

Mechanics Rising.—The Mayor of New
York is a leather dresser; the Mayor
of Boston is a Mason; the late Mayor of
Washington is a printer; the Lieuten-
ant Governor of Massachusetts was a
journeyman pressman; Burgess, of R. I.
a member of Congress was a black
smith; here are three printers in the
Senate of Pennsylvania, and six in the
House, and at least twenty in the Legis-
lature of Massachusetts.

TO RENT,

THE building, opposite the Bank
recently occupied by Mr. Mitchell
as a workshop.
Apply on the premises. 424tf

STATE BANK of North-Carolina.

RALEIGH, JAN. 14, 1833.

At an adjourned meeting of the Stock-
holders of this Institution, held at their Bank-
ing House, this day, the following resolutions
were adopted:

Resolved, That a Dividend of \$50 per Share
of the Capital Stock of the State Bank of
North-Carolina is hereby declared by the
Stockholders, which shall be paid to the re-
spective Stockholders, or their Representatives,
on or after the first day of February next, at
their Banking House in the city of Raleigh.

That no payment shall be made without the
production of the Certificates of Stock at the
said Banking House.

That the Cashier shall, in a Book prepared
for the purpose, take Receipts for the various
payments, and also endorse in red ink, on the
Certificates, that such payments have been
made.

That the Books for the transfer of Stock be
closed on the 25th instant, and remain closed
until the second day of February next. And
no transfer shall be permitted on the Books of
any Share on which a dividend has been
paid.

WILL. POLK, Chairman.
J. GALE, Secretary. 6433

A CHURCH TO BUILD.

THE Commissioners will receive proposals
for building a Brick Church at Hopewell,
Mecklenburg county, until the 15th of Feb-
ruary, viz:—In the first place we will receive
plans and specifications for a church suffi-
ciently large to contain about 200 Persons, seated
comfortably on the lower floor, (the pews in
the old house to be made use of) and about
100 persons on the gallery—otherwise finished
off that the church when completed will cost
\$30,000 dollars. We will also receive at the
same time proposals for building the wall of said
church agreeable to a plan and specification
as above.

JOHN H. DAVIDSON,
for Commissioners.

FASHIONABLE BOOT & SHOE STORE.

JAMES MULL,

HAVING purchased
the new estab-
lishment of Thomas
Mull, jr. between the
Mansion Hotel and the Office of the Watch-
man, will keep on hand a good supply of eve-
ry article usual in his line of business. He will
also execute all orders for work, in his shoe
shop, neatly and promptly. His workmen are
first rate and faithful, and his prices such as no
one can grumble at.—All work done in his
shop or purchased from him which may rip, he
will repair gratis.
December, 1, 1832.—6mt443

State of North-Carolina, IREDELL COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November
Sessions, 1832.

A BNER FEIMSTER and Robert Simonton's
Executors vs. the heirs at law of Adam
Johnson. It appearing to the satisfaction of
the court, that Elisha Johnson, one of the
heirs at law, is not an inhabitant of this State:
It is therefore ordered, that publication be
made for six weeks in the Yadkin and Catawba
Journal, printed in Salisbury, that the said
Elisha Johnson appear at the next Court, to be
held for the county of Iredell on the third Mon-
day of February next, at the Court-House in
Statesville, and file his answer to said petition
otherwise it will be heard ex parte as to him
and the prayer thereof be granted.

A. SIMONTON, Clerk.
64425

CHARLOTTE HOTEL, FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishing to re-
move from Charlotte, offers
for sale upon reasonable terms the
above named establishment, which
is now in excellent repair. Every out building
is in good order and well suited for carry-
ing on the business comfortably. The stand-
ing is well known, is equal if not superior to any
in this section of the country. Any com-
munication upon the subject will be attended to.
Possession would be given to the purchaser
forthwith if desirable.

J. D. BOYD.
Charlotte, Dec. 4, 1832.—3mt430

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.

H. H. BEARD

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public,
that he has just received, from Messrs.
Wilson & Saguez, of New-York, the Fall and
Winter Fashions for 1832 and 3, which, no
doubt, will please his customers. He contin-
ues to have his stock along, as usual, a
variety of the most fashionable styles. It is beyond
all doubt, that his cutting is superior to any
in the neighborhood. His shop is on main street,
next door to Doct. Burns.

N. B. He also returns his sincere thanks
to his customers and friends, for their liberal
patronage; and hopes, by a continuance of
punctuality and strict attention to his shop,
to merit it further.

Wanted, two or three Journeyman Tailors
immediately. 413tf

TAILORING REMOVAL. Benjamin Fraley.

AS removed his Tailoring Establishment
to the house lately occupied by Mr.
Samuel Fraley as a confectionary Shop, which
is a few doors above Mr. Slaughter's Hotel,
and is now prepared, as usual, to accommodate
all who may favor him with their work. He
has just received from New York and Phila-
delphia the

Latest Fashions,

imported from London and Paris, and has a
good number of first-rate workmen in his em-
ployment.

He will execute work in an elegant and su-
perior style, to any in this part of the
country, and will warrant it to fit well.
All kinds of cutting will be done on short
notice. All orders for work, from a distance
will be punctually attended to.

He is an Agent of Wilson and Saguez of
New York, and also, of Allen Ward, of Phila-
delphia, and therefore will teach any tailor
those systems of cutting who may want his in-
struction.

He gratefully returns his sincere thanks to
his customers and friends for the liberal pa-
tronage which they have bestowed upon him,
and hopes that by an assiduous and strict at-
tention to his business, to merit its contin-
uance.

Salisbury, N. C.—6mt440

NOTICE,

WHAT there was taken up, by Jacob Cole
man & William Holebrooks, on the 8th of
January 1833, one Sorrel Mare, supposed to
be about four years old, shod all round, with
a white star in her forehead. Said mare has
been appraised and entered in the Ranger's
Book of Cabarrus County.

And also, on the 20th of December, 1832, a
Brown Bay Horse, with a white spot on his
forehead, supposed to be about four years old.
The above described horse, has also been en-
tered on the Ranger's Book of Cabarrus Coun-
ty.

JOHN M. MINSTER, Ran ger.
Cabarrus county, Jan. 11, 1833. 3mt434

American Temperance Society.

SIMULTANEOUS meetings of Temperance
Societies and friends of Temperance in
every city, and town and village in our coun-
try, have been invited on the 26th day of Feb-
ruary, 1833; and it is earnestly hoped, that
they may be universally extended; that Tem-
perance Societies may be formed in all places
in which there are none, and all existing Soci-
eties be as much as possible enlarged.

J. EDWARDS.
Cor. Sec. American Temp. Soc.
Andover, Jan. 10, 1833.

State of North-Carolina, ROWAN COUNTY.

In the Court of Equity.

Benjamin Howard vs. Henry Figenwinder
Bill to foreclose a mortgage. A subpoena hav-
ing issued in this case, and returned by the
sheriff endorsed, "not found."

It is ordered, that publication be made in
the Yadkin and Catawba Journal for three
months, that unless the defend Henry Figen-
winder, whom it appears to be the satisfaction
of the court, is not an inhabitant of this State,
appear at the next term of this court, at the
Court-House in Salisbury, on the second Mon-
day after the fourth Monday in March, 1833,
and plead, answer, or demur to the complain-
ant's bill, the same will be taken pro confesso
as to him, and decree to foreclose the mortgage
entered according to the prayer of the bill.

Copy from the minutes.
SAM SILLIMAN, C. M. E.
October 26, 1832. 3mt425.

TO RENT,

THE excellent Store Room on
the corner, formerly occupied
by Kyles & Meenan. For terms,
apply to
ANDREW MATTHEW.
Salisbury, Nov. 17.

A WANDERER.

LEFT home on the 8th of November last, in
a state of mental derangement, Fanny
C. penter, a young girl about 22 years of age.
She had on when she left home a blue checked
homespun frock; has a flesh mark on the right
side of her head. Any person giving informa-
tion to her distressed widowed mother, Zer-
ucia Carpenter, living on 2nd Broad River, five
miles from Rutherfordton, shall be thankfully
rewarded.
December 18th, 1832.

It is necessary that all ac-
counts due this Office up to September 3d,
should be closed, either by cash or note;
though the former would be greatly preferable.
Those indebted, therefore, it is hoped, will be
ready to close their accounts, in one way or the
other, whenever presented to them. Many of
the debts are of long standing, and should, in
justice to us, have been settled long ago.

Rags! Rags! Rags!

A QUANTITY of clean cotton and linen
rags will be bought at this office. E-
conomists may buy all their pins and needles
and other little notions, with the proceeds of
the rags which are wasted and thrown away.
Think of it and save them.

E. White & William Hager

RESPECTFULLY inform the Printers of
the United States, to whom they have
long been individually known as established
Letter Founders, that they have now formed a
partnership in said business, and hope from
their united skill and extensive experience, to
be able to give full satisfaction to all who
favor them with orders.

The introduction of machinery, in place of
the tedious and unhealthy process of casting
type by hand, long a desideratum by the Eu-
ropean and American Founders, was, by Ameri-
can ingenuity, and a heavy expenditure of time
and money on the part of our senior partner,
first successfully accomplished. Extensive use
of the machine cast letter, has fully tested and
established its superiority in every particular,
over that cast by the old process.

The Letter Foundry business will hereaf-
ter be carried on by the parties before named,
under the firm of White, Hager & Co.—their
specimen exhibits a complete series from Dia-
mond to 14 lines Pica. The book and the
new type being in the most modern light and
style.

White, Hager & Co. are agents for the sale
of the Smith and Rust Printing Presses, which
they can furnish to their customers at the man-
ufacturers' prices. Chases, Cases, Composing
Sticks, Ink, and every article used in the
Printing Business, kept for sale, and furnished
on short notice. Old type taken in exchange
for new at 9 cents per pound.

Newspaper Proprietors who give the above
three insertions, will be entitled to Five Dol-
lars in such articles as they may select from
our specimens.

E. WHITE,
WM. HAGER.

Journal of Health.

THE subscriber, assignee of Henry H. Por-
ter, has transferred all the right, title,
subscription list and books of the Journal of
Health to SAMUEL COATE ATKINSON,
who has become the publisher and proprietor
of the same, and is fully authorized and em-
powered to collect all debts and dues owing
to the said work. All letters and communica-
tions on the subject of said work are to be
addressed in future to the said S. C. Atkinson.

S. POTTER,
July 7, 1832. Assignee of H. H. Porter.

The following is the card of the editors in
reference to the recent change:

Our readers will have seen, by the an-
nouncement in our last number, that Mr. At-
kinson has become the proprietor and publish-
er of the Journal of Health. As this measure
is one which meets with the entire consent to
his Editors, it will be an additional incentive
to them for renewed exertions to sustain the
interest of the work. It will be their aim to
impart as much variety to its pages as is con-
sistent with adherence to their original place.
Hence they will call on suitable occasions in
their cause, Popular Science, and maxims of
Domestic Economy. Education, both physical
and moral, as laying, according as it is well or
ill conducted, a foundation for future happi-
ness or misery, comes strictly within their pro-
vince: nor shall rational amusement, and the
means of being amused, fail to receive a due
share of attention. Publishers and editors,
acting in concert and with a steady aim to
instruction and entertainment of the public,
cannot, we are persuaded, fail to give satisfac-
tion." Price \$1.25 per annum.

Wrapping Paper.

A quantity of Wrapping paper, made at
the Salem paper mill, on hand for sale.
There are two sizes—largest \$1 50; smaller,
90 cents per ream. apply at this Office,
Salisbury, Dec. 4, 1832.—416tf.

A New, cheap and popular periodical, entitled the Select Circulating Library.

Containing equal to Fifty volumes for Five
Dollars!

PROSPECTUS.

IN presenting to the public a periodical, en-
titled new in its character, it will be ex-
pected that the publisher should describe his
plan, and the objects he hopes to accomplish.
There is growing up in the United States
a numerous population, with literary tastes, who
are scattered over a large space, and who, dis-
tant from the localities where books and liter-
ary information emanate, feel themselves at a
great loss for that mental food which educa-
tion has fitted them to enjoy. Books are cheap
in their principal cities, but in the interior
they cannot be procured as soon as publish-
ed, nor without considerable expense. To
supply this desideratum is the design of the
present undertaking, the chief object of which
is, emphatically, to make good reading ac-
cessible, and to put it in a form that will fit
every man's door.

Books cannot be sent by mail, and
"Select Circulating Library" may be sent
at the most distant post office in the Union,
from fifteen to twenty five days after it is
published, at the trifling expense of one or
half cents or in other words, before it could
be bound in Philadelphia, or sent to sub-
scribers in Ohio or Vermont may be in
their parlours.

To elucidate the advantages of the
Circulating Library" such as we propose, it is
only necessary to compare it with the
publications. Take the Waverley Tales, for
example; the Chronicles of the Canoe Men
occupy two volumes, which are sold for
\$1.50. The whole number would be con-
tained in three numbers of this Library,
at an expense of thirty seven cents.

included! So that more than the
quantity of literary matter can be
the same money by adopting this
form. But we consider transmission
and the early receipt of a new book as
distinguishing feature of the public Lib-
rary subscribers will be placed in
with those nearer at hand, and will
at their own homes with equal facility
Volumes of the common London price of
Five Dollars. This may not seem a great
week to accomplish; for, though less
than one week will elapse between the
of each number yet, when the
very interesting matter, or when the
numbers are required to contain
the proprietor will feel himself
publish at shorter intervals—five
being the equivalent for five dollars.

Arrangements have been made
from London an early copy of every
printed either in that mart of talent
burg, together with the periodical
of Great Britain.—From the former
select the best Novels, Memoirs, Tales,
Sketches, Biography, &c. and pub-
lish with as much rapidity and accuracy
tensive printing office will admit
latter, such literary intelligence
be culled, as will prove inter-
taining to the lover of knowledge,
literature and novelty. Good
and other works now out of
occasionally be re-produced in
the publisher's confidence.

of families, that they need by
introducing the "Select Circulating Lib-
rary" into their domestic circle, as
who has undertaken the Editorial du-
tary tastes and habits adds a due
responsibility he assumes in catering for
tended and moral community, and of the
quences detrimental and otherwise, to
follow the dissemination of obnoxious
some mental ailment. His situation
agements afford him peculiar advantages
facilities for the selection of books. Agree-
with the additional channels created by
cies at London, Liverpool, and Edinburgh,
warrant the proprietor in guaranteeing a faith-
ful execution of the literary department.

It would be supererogatory to dilate on the
general advantages and conveniences which
such a publication presents to people of litera-
ry pursuits wherever located, but more par-
ticularly to those who reside in retired situations
—they are so obvious that the first glance can-
not fail to flash conviction of its eligibility.

TERMS.

The Select Circulating Library will be print-
ed weekly on a double medium sheet of fine
paper in octavo form, with three columns on a
page, and mailed with great care so as to car-
ry safely to the most distant post-office.

It will be printed and finished with the same
care and accuracy as book work. The whole
fifty two numbers will form a volume well
worth preservation, of 832 pages, and in quan-
tity to 1200 pages, or three volumes of Rec's
Cyclopaedia. Each volume will be accompan-
ied with a title page and index.

The price is Five Dollars for twelve num-
bers of six or seven pages each—a price at which
it cannot be afforded unless by extensive patron-
age.

Agents who procure five numbers shall
have a receipt in full by remitting the publish-
er \$20—a proportionate concession for a
larger number. This arrangement is made to
increase the circulation to which will
make it an object to pay for liberally.
Clubs of five individuals may procure the
work for \$4 by uniting their remittances.
Subscribers, living near, may pay
their subscriptions to the publisher, or
situated may remit the amount to the
number at his expense. Our arrangements are
made for the fulfilment of our part of the con-
tract.

Subscribers' names should be immediate-
forwarded, in order that the publisher may
know how many to print of the future num-
bers.

ADAM WALDIS
Philadelphia October, 1832.

Subscriptions received at this office.

Estate Notice.

ALL those who are indebted by note, or
book account, to the late firm of
KYLE & MEENAN,
merchants of Salisbury, are requested to make
immediate payment to the subscriber as no
further indulgence will be given.
J. MACNAMARA,
Adm'r D. Meenan.

Temperance Meeting.

A Meeting of the friends of Temperance
in Iredell County will take place in
Statesville, on Tuesday the 26th of February Court
1833, at 10 o'clock, P. M. to form a County
Temperance Society.—423.

Equity Blank for sale here.